

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

Where is Sherman? is the grand query of the hour. The Rebels are evidently worried about his movements, and are preparing their people for "stirring news." Most of the Western papers assume that Sherman is on the march for Charleston or Savannah, destroying his communications as he goes. The first taking from the General himself is in a note to the Western Sanitary Commission, in which he says, under date of Oct. 25, at Gaylesville, Ala., speaking about sending relief to our prisoners at Andersonville: "I thank you for the prompt fulfillment of the request to send certain articles for our prisoners at Andersonville. Things have changed since, and I would in person to deliver these articles to the prisoners. In the meantime I will hold them for that purpose. I can make no use of the money for their benefit, and beg you to use it in your noble charity." It cannot be many days before Sherman's position will become known. Thus far the secret—if there is one—has been well kept.

Last Friday afternoon the Rebels made a cavalry reconnaissance, doubtless to ascertain our strength and the position of Sheridan's new line, when they were met by the Union Cavalry, under Custer and Merritt, and driven back in a severe skirmish. Gen. Sheridan's Army at that time was near Kearsburg, near mid-month of Winchester. On Saturday morning, the enemy's cavalry again advanced upon our lines, their picket fell back, when considerable fighting ensued, resulting in a disastrous repulse of the enemy, who were forced by Col. Powell with great success, through and beyond Front Royal, with a loss to them of two guns, one hundred and fifty prisoners, several wagons, and a large number of horses. The fighting was done exclusively by the cavalry. Generals Sheridan and Torbert were both in front in person. The Union loss was also considerable.

The case for the prosecution against the St. Albans raiders closed on Saturday, when it was decided to take the voluntary statements of the prisoners. Young made a statement to the effect that he was a commissioned officer in the Confederate service, that the expedition was not projected in Canada, and that the object of it was to retaliate for the acts committed by Grant, Sheridan and others, not in accordance with civilized warfare. Young then handed in his commission from Mr. Seddon, Rebel Secretary of War. He said he had to communicate with his government at Richmond to obtain important testimony, and could not be ready for a full defense for thirty days.

Another Rebel barbarity is reported in the case of Corporal James S. Bennett of the Second Michigan Cavalry, now in hospital at Winchester. He was captured on the 7th inst., with six of his comrades, by Mosby's men near Berryville. Three of them were hung immediately, by order of the Lieutenant commanding the guerrillas, who ordered the remainder to be shot. One of the prisoners succeeded in escaping, but the others were shot and left for dead. Bennett, after being shot by a private through the shoulder, received a bullet from the Lieutenant's revolver in the head. He was not killed, and hopes are entertained that he will recover, with the loss of an eye.

Admiral Porter has transmitted to the Navy Department the official report of the capture of Plymouth, N. C. He says: "This was a very gallant affair, and reflects great credit on the commander of the expedition and all concerned. It is a handsome fighting stroke after the blowing up of the ram. The fruits of the capture are 21 cannon, 37 prisoners, 200 stand of arms, and more being picked up daily. The flags of the fort and of the Albemarle, and a large amount of ammunition were also taken."

Richmond papers of Nov. 11 urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from Gen. Sherman, and it appears evident from the tone of their editorials that they are already in possession of intelligence which they are withholding from the public.

A St. Louis dispatch states that Gen. Canby was shot by a guerrilla and dangerously wounded not long ago, while going up White river on the gunboat "Tackett." The ball passed through his abdomen, and it is feared that the wound will prove mortal.

Information has been received that the Tulip, attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boiler on Friday, and caused a frightful sacrifice of life. Of the 65 persons on board of her only 10 are accounted for.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 412—117 men, 95 women, 110 boys and 90 girls—a decrease of 36 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1863. Of the deceased, 156 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 72; inflammation of the lungs, 32; infantile marasmus, 23; typhoid fever, 21; infantile convulsions, 18; croup, 18; erysipelas in the head, 12; scarlet fever, 15; typhus, 12; diphtheria, 11; smallpox, 7; deaths from external causes, 32; among which are reported 4 promiscuous deaths, 4 deaths from old age, 3 drowned, 7 killed by accidents. There were 66 deaths in the institutions and 25 inquests in Peter's field.

On Saturday afternoon a party of gentlemen left Philadelphia in the schooner yacht "Lillie," for a gaming excursion as far as Chesapeake Bay. When off Thompson's Point a heavy squall was encountered, which capsized the vessel, and she sank in about three minutes. The whole party are believed to be drowned, with the exception of Mr. Neall and one of the colored men, who clung to the masts and were rescued by the crew of the schooner Mary Bowman. Capt. Bowman, of Millville, N. J., Mr. Neall and his companion remained for over two hours clinging to the masts before they were rescued.

By the arrival of the Ocean Queen we have Panama dates to Nov. 5. The Government of Chile has proclaimed war to be a contraband of war, and not to be supplied to vessels of either Spain or Peru. The President of Peru has formed a new Ministry, which, however, is likewise not meeting the expectations of public opinion. The South American Congress was to be opened on the 25th of October. In Central America the question of annexation to the Mexican Empire is being discussed among the politicians, but thus far every Government in Central America is opposed to the move.

A meeting of the master-bakers and hotel-keepers of this city and Brooklyn was held last evening at the Astor House, to make arrangements to gratuitously roast the 10,000 turkeys that are to be sent on from this city to form one of the items of the bill of fare of our brave soldiers in the Armies of the Potomac, James, and Shenandoah, on Thanksgiving Day. Those present agreed to take 6,000 of the number. The meeting then adjourned, to meet to-night at the Union League Club House, No. 28 East Seventeenth-st., where it is believed that the full amount will be taken.

A brutal murder of a soldier took place about ten miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, on election day. Three Irish soldiers were on their way home when they met at the hotel a gang of Irishmen. One of the latter cheered for McClellan, and one of the soldiers responded by cheering for Old Abe. The Irish set upon them, beat one severely and pursued another three-quarters of a mile, when they overtook him and deliberately murdered him. The ringleaders have been arrested.

A large number of packages intended for the army arrived at the Washington Post-Office with the baggage destroyed or the addresses so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are therefore necessarily sent to the Dead Letter Office. It is especially suggested that persons sending packages write on a card the full address and fasten it securely to the contents of the packages, inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery.

The attending physician of Lord Lyons de-

nies that the sickness of the latter is of a serious and alarming character, as has been represented.

Gold opened at 243, rose to 246, and closed at 244. It is stated that a leading bill broker has agreed to sell the Bank of France \$10,000,000 in gold, and that a portion of the existing demand is for that purpose. Stocks are higher, especially Government securities, which are full 40¢ better than upon Saturday. At the Second Board prices were sold at 100. Moore is very much sought after, and in every direction upon call at 7½¢ and large balances are held unemptied.

The Sanitary Commission issues an appeal, which will be found in another column, for continued support from the people of the United States, and especially for a general collection in the churches on Thanksgiving Day. We heartily second the appeal. We affirm that the benevolent work of this Commission cannot and must not be suffered to cease, and in order that it may go on we assure the friends of the soldiers that the Commission needs money; needs it constantly; will not cease to need it while this war lasts. The expenses are continuous and unceasing; so must the contributions be, or for want of them the army must suffer. The needless and avoidable suffering has increased rather than diminished during the last six months. Churches of the North, do your part to sustain the Commission and prevent the suffering of the brave men who on the field are defending your right to have a church and a religion. Read the circular of the Commission, and put your hand deep into your pockets on Thanksgiving Day.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, with his wife and daughter, received last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the homage of a very large assemblage of our citizens, including many of the most eminent and honored, accompanied by a fair representation of the beauty and fashion of New-York. The spacious parlors of the hotel were thronged for hours by the brilliant and mobile crowd, among whom we recognized Maj. Gen. Dix, Gen. Van Vliet, Webb, and others, besides the members of Gen. Butler's staff, ex-Mayor Opdyke, Morris Ketchum, Wm. Curtis, Noyes, Rev. Messrs. Ward Beecher, Bellows, J. P. Thompson, &c., &c. At 10 o'clock, James Wadsworth addressed Gen. Butler on behalf of those present, expressing the gratitude of our law-abiding citizens for the signal service rendered by his presence here to the cause of Order and Peace, and asking him to favor those present with his views concerning our National condition and prosperity, especially as affected by the result of our recent Election.

Gen. Butler, in reply, avowed his conviction that this result was a moral victory for the National cause more important and decisive than a signal triumph of our arms. It was a demonstration of the willingness of the People to brave further sacrifices and sufferings, if need be, in defense of the unity and perpetuity of the Republic. It would be so regarded in Europe and in those portions of our country still under Rebel domination. It would carry despair to the hearts of many, convincing them that the success of the Rebellion was no longer possible. It would encourage and invigorate our armies, while paralyzing the exertions of the Rebels. It would be everywhere received as a proof that the Union is never to be surrendered.

He thought that our Government might now proffer the olive branch to the Rebels, tendering them liberal and even generous terms of adjustment in case of their return to the Union, and giving them a reasonable time—say, till the 8th of January next—to signify their acquiescence; if they held out, then he would favor a most energetic and unflinching prosecution of the war, to the end that the obstinately disloyal should be driven to Mexico or elsewhere—at all events, out of the country—and their estates divided among the Union soldiers who had contributed to their overthrow.

Gen. Butler spoke to this effect for nearly half an hour, often interrupted by marks of enthusiastic approval. We understood him to intimate that he leaves to-day for another field of duty.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was called out, and was speaking when we were compelled to leave.

## THE FARMERS' VOTE.

When the full returns of our late election shall have been officially made, it will be seen that the Farmers have voted for Lincoln and Johnson with a unanimity unprecedented in any resolute contest. The gains in this State for McClellan over the Fusion vote of 1860 have all been effected in the cities and villages where Irish immigrants most do congregate, and where their votes, whether they be naturalized or not, come in freely. Not only has Mr. Lincoln received more votes in '64 than he did in '60, but we are convinced that a larger proportion of our native-born citizens voted for him. It is difficult for any one to name a dozen New-Yorkers who voted the Republican ticket in '60 who did not vote the Union ticket last week; while those who voted against Lincoln in '60 but for him in '64 may be enumerated by hundreds. We know an election district in Westchester County wherein Mr. Lincoln gains twenty-five votes, in good part by conversions, but these gains were balanced by twenty-six naturalizations, mainly of laborers in a quarry, all of whom voted of course for McClellan. We have already instanced the township of Clinton, on the St. Lawrence, newly settled with Irishmen and of course largely McClellan, but of whose sixteen native voters fifteen voted for Lincoln. It is like this throughout. In Pennsylvania, the McClellan vote is enormously swelled by the mining counties—Luzerne, Schuylkill, Berks, Columbia, Wayne, &c., &c.—nine-tenths of the miners being foreign-born; apart from these, the Lincoln majority is overwhelming—we think not less than One Hundred Thousand in the aggregate vote of the State. So this State, had the Right of Suffrage been restricted to natives, would have given our President more than One Hundred thousand majority; while New-Jersey and Delaware would both have supported him.

We state these facts in no spirit of hostility to Adopted Citizens. We wage no war upon their rights and franchises. We intend no impairment of their integrity or their patriotism. They vote as they see fit; if they say

more clearly, we do not doubt they would vote more beneficently. We only insist that due weight be given to the substantial unanimity of our American-born voters in upholding their Government. We ask that diplomatists and writers for foreign journals shall note the essential facts, and not report us as almost equally divided on the main question, because Pat casts his vote (or votes) on the side which he is told is hostile to "niggers," and struggling to roll back a threatened inundation of free black labor from the South. We do not believe a quarter of the descendants of the men who carried our country triumphantly through her Revolution are now found in the ranks of the Opposition.

The Farmers were told by the Opposition writers and speakers that our Public Debt is already of appalling amount and is still running up with frightful velocity—that every dollar of it is a lien on all the real estate in the country, and must ultimately be paid by it—that it would soon be equal to half the aggregate value of their farms, and ultimately to the entire value—that a new draft would surely be ordered (Gov. Seymour said two drafts) which would sweep their sons away to the battle-field or bury their farms beneath a still further load of local debt—that the War made no progress and was destined, if Lincoln were re-elected, to be interminable, &c., &c. Such were the considerations urged upon our people to induce them to vote for McClellan, Pendleton and Seymour: the response of those whose grandfathers looked doubtlessly over the slight breastwork at Bunker Hill, or confronted Burgoyne at Saratoga, is given in the all but unbroken and generally overwhelming majorities for Lincoln and Fenton throughout the rural districts of our State. Some of our farmers had been beguiled into voting for Seymour two years ago in order to "stop the War," and had seen the short-sighted folly of that resort. They now voted for Lincoln and Fenton to indicate their firm resolve to carry on the War, if needful, until it can be stopped with safety and with honor—a course whereby we feel confident that they have powerfully aided to bring it to an early as well as a beneficent conclusion. But, whether it may be closed sooner or later, the economy of this State, and of nearly every State, are firmly resolved that it shall so close as to insure the integrity and the perpetuity of our Union.

## PAID LABOR IN MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The planters in the lower counties of Maryland have agreed to pay their former slaves annual wages, varying from sixty to one hundred and twenty dollars.

We congratulate "the planters of the lower Counties of Maryland" on this evidence of their good sense. For four years past, they have been acting as though they were beside themselves. They might have been paid for their slaves out of the Federal Treasury, but they spurned the offer, choosing to pin their faith to the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, smuggle their sons across the Potomac into the Rebel army, vote steadily for Slavery, and choose such representatives as the Hon. Ben. G. Harris. They voted nearly solid against the New Constitution, and they gave McClellan an overwhelming majority last week. But the New Constitution is adopted, Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, and their threats that they would hold on to their slaves and test their right to do so in the State Court of Appeals, are proving the moonshine they should be. The coon comes down, seeing that he can no longer stay up, and the ex-slaveholders are hiring their ex-slaves at \$60 to \$120 each per annum. Of course, this comes hard, (as do all beginnings in virtue) but they will soon be amazed to learn how easy and pleasant are the ways of righteousness after you get a little used to them. We hope to see the planters of South Carolina and Georgia following in the footsteps of their Maryland brethren within a year or two.

## THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES OF ENGLAND.

There has been for some time among the English Colonies of Australia a growing discontent with the rule of the Home Government. The Colonies object to the further continuance of the transportation of English felons to Western Australia, and as their remonstrances, addressed to the Colonial Secretary of the English Government, have thus far met with that haughty disdain which England is wont to show to all States regarded by her as weak, they are preparing to resort to more energetic measures to enforce their will.

The Premier of the Colony of Victoria, Mr. McCulloch, has given notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company which carries the mails to Australia, to terminate the Colonial contract at the expiration of six months, unless the vessels of the Company cease to call at Western Australia on their way to the Eastern Colonies, and as the Victoria portion of the mail subsidy is £32,000 a year, this step shows the popular sentiment in a way that cannot be mistaken. It is expected that the Colonies of South Australia and New South Wales will coöperate in this movement, and that either the Company will have to yield to the pressure which will be brought to bear upon it, or that the Home Government will have to defray all the expense of the mail transit itself. In the latter case new fuel would be added to the irritation of the colonists against England, and more vigorous schemes of resistance to the English Government prepared.

Some of the Australian Colonies have already had for many years a political party aspiring to independence. It is well understood in England that a continued disregard of the demands of the colonists on the part of the Home Government will largely add to the strength and influence of this party, and leading papers like *The Times* already begin to discuss the "secession movement" in the colonies. England has therefore the choice of submitting to all the demands which the colonies have made or will make upon her, or of taking up the gauntlet thrown down to her, or of letting the colonies sever their connection with the mother country. The ultimate result of these quarrels between the Colonies and England will undoubtedly be the independence of the former—an event which will be

greatly accelerated by the difference of the political institutions in Australia and England. Australia has, on the whole, a democratic form of government, and is from year to year becoming more conscious of the radical difference of its institutions from those of England. Democracy is not in so bad odor in Australia as it is in British America, and it is highly probable that whenever the hour of the independence of the Australian Colonies shall arrive, they will choose a republican in preference to a monarchical form of government.

## THE REBEL WAR REPORT.

The interest of Mr. Seddon's elaborate paper is not sufficient to atone for its length, nor is any subject of great importance treated in it which had not been more authoritatively handled by Mr. Jefferson Davis in his Message. Indeed this, like the other documents submitted to the Rebel Congress, is not so much an official statement of information as a proclamation of what the Rebel leaders desire to have believed on various subjects affecting the continuance of the Rebellion. The art of putting things is assiduously cultivated in Richmond. If we may borrow a phrase which has lately had some currency among the Northern sympathizers with the Rebellion, Mr. Davis and Mr. Seddon, and Mr. Trenholm, have "exhausted the resources" of diplomatic writing in order to perplex what it is inconvenient should be left plain, and to set in the clearest sunlight such facts or such fancies as tell for their side of the house.

Notwithstanding which, there are items of information in Mr. Seddon's report. There is a military review of the last six months, which affirms, of course, that the success of the Rebel cause has been unflinching, and that the few reverses it may have sustained were trifling in themselves and are unimportant in their results. In response to all which, we put but a single question: Would Mr. Seddon or any other partisan of the Rebellion prefer that matters should stand with it as they now are, or as they were six months ago, before Grant had crossed the Rapidan, before Sherman had left Chattanooga, before Farragut had entered the Bay of Mobile, and before Sheridan had taken charge of the Shenandoah? With its enormous losses in territory, in men, and in material of war, is the Confederacy to-day weaker or stronger—whether you look at it absolutely or relatively to the power it exerts—than when this campaign opened? If weaker by half, and if every sane man knows it is, why argue about details?

This report is to be credited with the distinct admission that the pressure on the Confederacy has compelled it to put its entire resources in the field. "The act of Congress of 1862," says Mr. Seddon, "contained the principle that in a struggle involving the being of a nation, every citizen may be assigned to that position, and to perform that duty in which he can best render service." The Exemption acts, so called, of 1862 and 1863, were not an infraction upon this principle, but were designed to organize the industrial resources of the South upon the same compulsory basis as the military. So many men as are needed to carry on agriculture, manufactures, and the public civil service, were spared from the army. It is now proposed to go far beyond this, and Mr. Seddon says:

"It has been, in view of the force being mustered against us, deemed necessary to revoke all such details and to enforce rigidly the laws of conscription limited to men capable of light duty, and to reserve employment in the departments of the public service, and thus to liberate for the field all able to such duty, except skilled artisans, experts and men of science, and a few others actually indispensable for the maintenance and supply of the armies, by subjecting all others rigidly and promptly to the obligations of active service which the law imposes."

And still more explicitly, it is added: "It is my deliberate conviction, more than once expressed in former reports, that the policy of exemptions to those capable of light duty service is now, and that all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five capable of bearing arms, should, without distinction of occupation or profession, be subjected to service and called to the field. The few indispensable exceptions for the needs of society and the supply of the army might be readily and more conveniently provided by details. Exemptions by classes necessarily cover many not actually demanded by society for the needs that on the average may have given plausibility to the exceptions; and such exemptions, besides inducing indolent feelings and dissatisfaction, compel a discrimination in the call for service, which both delays and measurably defeats its full accomplishment. It is therefore urgently recommended that all exemptions, except of officers actually essential to the conduct of the Confederate and State Governments, be abolished, and all of the military age, physically capable, without distinction or discrimination, be at once devoted to the sacred duty of defending their country in the field."

Yet even with these final wholesale conscriptions, "it is not to be disguised that they must still leave those armies relatively weak to encounter the hosts being summoned by the enemy for subjugation;" and hence the discussion about arming the slaves. Mr. Seddon and Mr. Davis have naturally rehearsed their parts together before appearing in public on the stage, and agree that there is no present necessity for this measure. Forgetting the doleful admission he has just made, Mr. Seddon would spare the negroes because "we have within the military age as large a portion of our whole population as will be required or can be advantageously employed in active military operations." Then why strip your fields of white laborers, why revoke all exemptions, why impute every disaster to insufficient numbers, why plead for the return of the deserters, which Jeff. Davis says comprise two-thirds of the whole army, and which neither coaxing nor compulsion can bring back? The simple truth is, the Rebels do not arm their negro slaves because they dare not trust them with arms. They cannot be intermingled with white regiments—chivalrous and gallant and other white trash would not stand that—and if separately organized into regiments, and brigades and divisions, it would take at least as many white troops to watch them, whether in camp or in battle. Fancy Gen. Lee putting a regiment of negroes on picket in front of Gen. Butler's lines!

Mr. Seddon thinks it worth while to repeat the shameless lie that Rebel prisoners in our hands suffer from "cruelty and starvation." Instances he does not give, for no one knows better that there are none. He knows that in every Northern camp or prison the Rebel soldiers have been comfortably housed, abundantly fed, and warmly clad. The evidence has been spread before the world in the report of the Sanitary Commission, to which we have repeatedly referred, and there has never been an attempt to contradict that statement. On the other hand it is attested by scores and hundreds of witnesses that the Rebels have subjected our soldiers to every torture of inhuman treatment, to cold, to hunger, to torture, to wanton murder, denying them even a roof or the shelter of the woods, refusing them the food which was amply supplied to their guards, stealing their clothing and giving none in its place. There is such evidence of these facts on both sides as settles the question forever, and Mr. Seddon cannot hope to efface its impression on European witnesses of this struggle—still less to confuse the judgment of History. He persists in his lie for the sake of still further inflaming the passions of the Southern people, and to excuse the outrages committed by his authority. But even in this purpose he will not much longer succeed.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

The Canadian papers publish at length a semi-official statement of the new Federal Constitution, recently agreed upon by the Inter-Colonial Conference at Quebec. Although the verbal correctness is not guaranteed, we are assured by many of the leading papers of British America, which are in a position to know, that the publication may be accepted as substantially accurate.

The most important points of the Constitution were, notwithstanding the secrecy enjoined upon the members of the Inter-Colonial Conference, telegraphed to the American Press as fast as they were adopted, and at the close of the Conference we were therefore able briefly to review its work.

The complete publication of the Constitution in a connected form acquaints us, however, with many interesting additional details, and gives us a better insight into the spirit of the whole. The intention of the framers of the Constitution to graft many of the features of English law upon our own Constitution, which they could hardly fail to adopt as a model, is apparent throughout. The work of the Canada Conference appears as a move toward what was called in 1848 a Democratic monarchy, although some of its provisions are less liberal than the constitution of even the present monarchies of the European Continent.

The right conferred upon the Confederate Government to nominate the members of the Legislative Council is not so absolute as was at first announced. The several Legislatures are to present persons for selection. A property qualification is also demanded of the members, and the property must be situated in the Electoral District which the member assumes to represent. The Crown has the right not only to appoint, but also to remove, the President of the Legislative Council.

There are other points worth noticing in the Constitution, but as we shall now soon have its official text, we postpone until then further comment.

## LATENT RESULTS.

We have no important changes to make in our record of the vote in New-York State. The Superintendents meet to-day in the various counties, and we shall soon receive the figures of the official canvass. Enough now to know that Lincoln has about 8,000 and Fenton about 9,000 majority; that the entire Union State ticket is elected, and we gain six members of Congress.

Returns from Wisconsin are fragmentary. The 1st District is in doubt, Cary (Dem.) having a pretty heavy majority, more, we fear, than the soldiers can overcome. Otherwise the State is all right so far as we can judge.

Illinois is threatening to give us 32,000 majority. We have surely gained five Congressmen, admitting Morrison (Dem.) to be re-elected in the XIIIth District. The Legislature shows a Union majority of eighteen on joint ballot, which insures a loyal man for United States Senator in place of William A. Richardson. The redemption of "Egypt" is something to boast of. Col. Kaykandal, our candidate for Congress, will have more than 1,000 majority in counties that heretofore have given anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 Democratic majority. Allen Mumfoll, now beaten, had 5,200 majority only two years ago. Gen. Logan, who carried the District four years ago as a Democrat, by 16,000 majority, has been working there this year for the Union, and with glorious success.

Lincoln's majority in CALIFORNIA is over 20,000. In San Francisco 21,000 votes were polled, of which Mr. Lincoln received 13,000. Returns from twenty-four counties give him 13,204 majority. Great rejoicing exists everywhere at his election. D. C. McKuer, William Higby and John Batwell, all Unionists, are elected to Congress.

The new State of NEVADA elects a Union Governor, and gives Lincoln 3,000 majority. Thomas Fitch, Union, has been elected to Congress. The Legislature is largely Union, insuring two United States Senators, of the right sort.

We have nothing new from OREGON. The Union majority is estimated from 1,500 to 2,000. We should not be surprised to find it 5,000.

In IOWA it is all one way. When the full vote is in they expect to figure out 50,000 Union majority. All the Congressmen are Union.

IN KANSAS there are over 20,000 votes for Lincoln, and about 1,500 scattering about here and there for McClellan. S. J. Crawford is elected Governor, and Sidney Clarke is chosen to Congress.

The latest advices from WEST VIRGINIA state that there are large Union majorities in every county except Wetzel. Of course the three Congressmen are Unionists.

The Democratic majority in DELAWARE is 500 on Congress—John A. Nicholson being chosen by that majority over Nathaniel B. Smithers, the present member.

Returns from MASSACHUSETTS are all in except 13 small towns, and show thus: Lincoln, 125,016; McClellan, 48,093; Union majority, 76,923. The outstanding towns will probably make this 78,000.

In MAINE we have made a handsome increase

on the September vote—say nearly 9,000 in half the State—while the Democracy have barely held their own. The Home vote will be probably 18,000 Union majority, which the Democrats will put up to 25,000.

IN PENNSYLVANIA the Union majority on the Home vote bids fair to reach nearly 10,000. The soldiers will hardly fail to give us 15,000—so the Keystone is safe by about 25,000 for the Union. The Congressional delegation is not yet positively settled. We have 16 certainly, and if justice is done we think Dawson, Dem., in the XX1st District, will find that he is not elected.

IN OHIO we find a few counties reported in full, and most of them show large Union gains from October. The State will give nearly 30,000 on the Home vote, and 40,000 by her soldiers—making our first estimate of 70,000. We have 17 of the 19 Congressmen.

IN MICHIGAN there is some doubt about the Vth District. The Home vote gives Baldwin (Dem.) a few hundreds, but our friends are confident that the soldiers will make it all right and elect Trowbridge (Union).

NEW-HAMPSHIRE gives the Union majority over 2,500, with several towns to come in. Congressmen are to be chosen next Spring, when we ought to gain the 1st District.

RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT have nothing new to report. They elect Congressmen next Spring, when we hope to record the recovery of the 11th District in Connecticut, so as to make a solid Union delegation from New-England.

IN MARYLAND the Union majority on the Home vote is put at very nearly 6,000, which the soldiers will bring up to 8,000. The loss of the Member of Congress in the 1st District is an unexpected misfortune.

INDIANA continues to pile up Union gains, looking even beyond 30,000, or 9,000 more majority than in October. Some account for this by the absence of "Democratic colonizers" from Illinois and Kentucky, who came over last month to win a Copperhead victory, just for the moral effect of it.

FROM MINNESOTA we get but few returns. The State is all right in the Electoral College and in Congress.

NEW-JERSEY will hardly give 7,000 for McClellan. We gain one Congressman, Newell of the 11th District, by 350 majority.

VERMONT, with her 30,000 Union majority, and her historic fame of never upon any occasion voting for Slavery or Sham-Democracy, proudly reasserts her claim to be "the Star that never sets."

There is little of results to report from KENTUCKY. The voting was spasmodic and exceedingly irregular. Of course the State is conceded to the young and resigned Napoleon by a large majority.

TENNESSEE sends us some returns from Memphis, Nashville, and other places. As the McClellanites abandoned the field rather than even promise to sustain the Constitution, there need be no adding up of figures.

The contest in MISSOURI has been very interesting. Gen. Price's political campaign was just what the people needed to work them up to a Union victory. We shall gain three Congressmen, and lose one in St. Louis by a foolish division of our strength. We cannot yet arrive at the popular majority.

Our gains of Congressmen in the next House of Representatives are already about 36 members, and our vote will be very nearly three-quarters of the whole House.

It is worthy of note that had the entire South voted for McClellan, he would still have lacked 50 votes of a majority.

JOSEPH STORY FAY of Boston, "Half-Mast Fay," the man who last Fourth of July displayed his sympathy for the Rebellion by hoisting the American flag at half-mast, and who was subsequently made President of the McClellan ratification meeting in Boston, received once more a retributive notice from the public. His name having been thoughtlessly inserted in a committee-list to arrange for the Kearsarge Reception in Boston, it was struck out again by the emphatic vote in the Board of Trade of 22 to 6, eminent citizens rightly protesting that it was an insult to the Kearsarge heroes who had so gallantly defended the flag to bring them in contact with him who had insulted it.

The movement to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors progresses finely, but all must coöperate to achieve complete success. There are one hundred and fifty thousand men to be fed. Let all who can, therefore, send cooked poultry, or meat, or pie to Getty's Building, Trinity Place, on or before Saturday. Those who are so situated that they cannot cook the articles may send them uncooked, while those who prefer to give money should send to Theodore Roosevelt, No. 26 Maiden-lane, or to this office. All the express companies will transfer donations to the city free of charge. What is done must be done at once, for the transports for the army must leave here Monday, at latest. The Union Association of the XIIIth Assembly District have made arrangements for receiving contributions at their rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-st. Their advertisement will be found in its proper place.

## The Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., Monday, Nov. 14, 1864. The Eastern papers speak of there having been no opposition to the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in Western Virginia. Such was not the case. A McClellan electoral ticket was in the field, headed by G. W. Summers. Returns show overwhelming majorities for Lincoln in every county, except Wetzel.

## Republican Celebration at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 14, 1864. The Republicans are celebrating their late political victory to-day. All the city bells are to be rung from 12 to 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock there is to be a mass meeting at the City Hall, to be addressed by able speakers. In the evening a procession and general illumination will end the glorification.

PERSONAL.—Major-General Butler has appointed Colonel Charles W. Darling Colonel and additional volunteer Aid-de-camp on his staff, and assigned him to duty at his headquarters in New-York City.